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JACOBY`S TYPES OF CHRYSOMELIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM BURMA IN THE MUSEO CIVICO DI STORIA NATURALE “GIACOMO DORIA”, GENOA

PART 2

The present article is the second part of our investigation of the numerous types described from Burma (Jacoby 1889, 1892) and deposited in the Genoa Civic Museum of Natural History “G. Doria”. Twenty species have been studied and partly redescribed and illustrated; numerous taxonomical changes are given.

I am grateful to the Director Dr. Roberto Poggi for the opportunity to study this interesting material under his care.

EUMOLPINAE

Basilepta feae (Jacoby, 1892)

I studied a female syntype, described under *Nodostoma*, from Carin Chebà.

Five specimens from Thailand (Palong, 750 m, 1 ex.; Chiang Dao, 600 m, 4 ex.) are fully identical with the type. According to KIMOTO & GRESSITT (1982), these specimens belong to *B. congregata* Jac., however they differ from the original description of *B. congregata* Jac.

Basilepta nigrofasciata (Jacoby, 1889)

One female syntype from Bhamò (described as *Nodostoma*) was studied.

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Three specimens from Thailand (Umphang, 500 m, 2 ex.; Chiang Dao, 350 m, 1 ex.) are identical with this species.

Basilepta ikomai Chujo, 1961 is a new synonym of this species, which is close to *B. martini* Lefèvre, 1885; they differ as follows:

1(2) Prothorax distinctly angulate just behind middle, with anterior collar broadly interrupted in middle. Elytra finely and confusedly punctate behind middle .... *B. nigrofasciata* (Jac.)

2(1) Prothorax feebly angulate or obtusely rounded not far from base, with anterior collar sharp, not interrupted in middle. Elytra practically smooth behind postbasal impression, but with transparent rather regular rows .... *B. martini* Lef.

Basilepta subcostata (Jacoby, 1889)

I examined a female labelled “Carin Chebà, 900-1100 m, V-XII. 1888, Fea”, identified by Jacoby in 1892 as *Nodostoma subcostatum.*

Prothorax sharply angulate at 1/3 from base, lateral ridge of elytra strongly curved just behind humerus (fig. 1). Fulvous with metallic blue elytra, length 3.8 mm.

The species cited usually as *B. subcostata* from Nepal is much smaller, has elytra non-metallic, elytral ridge feebly curved, prothorax angulate just behind middle and very possibly is not identical with real *B. subcostata* Jac., in which the curved elytral ridge seems to be very characteristic.

Colaspoides igneicollis Jacoby, 1889

Syntype: Tenasserim, vall. Houngdarau, III. 1887, Fea, female.

I found a series of specimens from Thailand, which are fully identical with this species, also if color is more or less variable. One female and two males are colored as the type, two females have blue elytra and one female is entirely blue on upperside.

This species has propleurae distinctly convex and prosternum bidentate on hind margin; all the femora are without tooth. Aedeagus: see fig. 7.

GALERUCINAE

Sastra crassipalpis Jacoby, 1899

I have studied one female specimen from Rangoon, Burma (not type, because the species was described from Sumatra only in 1899, seven years after the quotation for Burma).

This species is very near to *Mimastracella palpalis* Samoderzhenkov, 1988 and especially *Mimastracella tibialis* (Jacoby, 1900) with thickened palpi. It differs from the latter species in entirely fulvous antennae and legs and more short 3rd antennal segment. *M. palpalis* Sam., being identical with specimen in question, differs in other structure of clypeus and more short 3rd antennal segment. But I am not quite sure that Burmese population is identical with real *Sastra crassipalpis* Jac. from Sumatra. A specimen at my disposal has closed coxal cavities. I don`t change its generic position till the revision of *Sastra*-like genera.

Menippus brevicornis (Jacoby, 1889) (comb. nov.)

This species, described from Bhamò as *Diorhabda*, has closed anterior coxal cavities and belongs to the genus *Menippus*. Two syntypes at my disposal are male and female. They differ well from the single continental species *M. cervinus* Hope in much more densely punctate elytra with interspaces smaller than punctures, more robust and black antennae with preapical segments almost quadrate and other form of aedeagus (figs. 8 and 9).

Pseudocophora birmanica Jacoby, 1889

This species was not included by MAULIK (1936) in the "Fauna of British India". I have at my disposal one female syntype from Thagatà, which is very near to *P. pectoralis* Baly, differing in more narrow emargination of the last abdominal sternite (fig. 2) and two black spots on pygidium. However male, according description, is near to *P. flaveola* Baly.

Luperocella albopilosa (Jacoby, 1892) (comb. nov.)

Galerucella albopilosa Jac. (from Carin Chebà and Carin Ghecù) is fully identical with *Luperocella hirsuta* Jacoby, 1900 and must be placed in the genus *Luperocella; L. hirsuta* Jac. is a new synonym of *L. albopilosa* (Jac.).

Taumacera monstrosa (Jacoby, 1892)

This species, described as *Cerophysa*, is very distinct for the peculiar antennae of male (fig. 6). Last abdominal sternite of female simple, arcuately rounded. Length 6-6.5 mm (Jacoby gives no measurements).

Palpoxena crassipalpis (Jacoby, 1892) (status nov.)

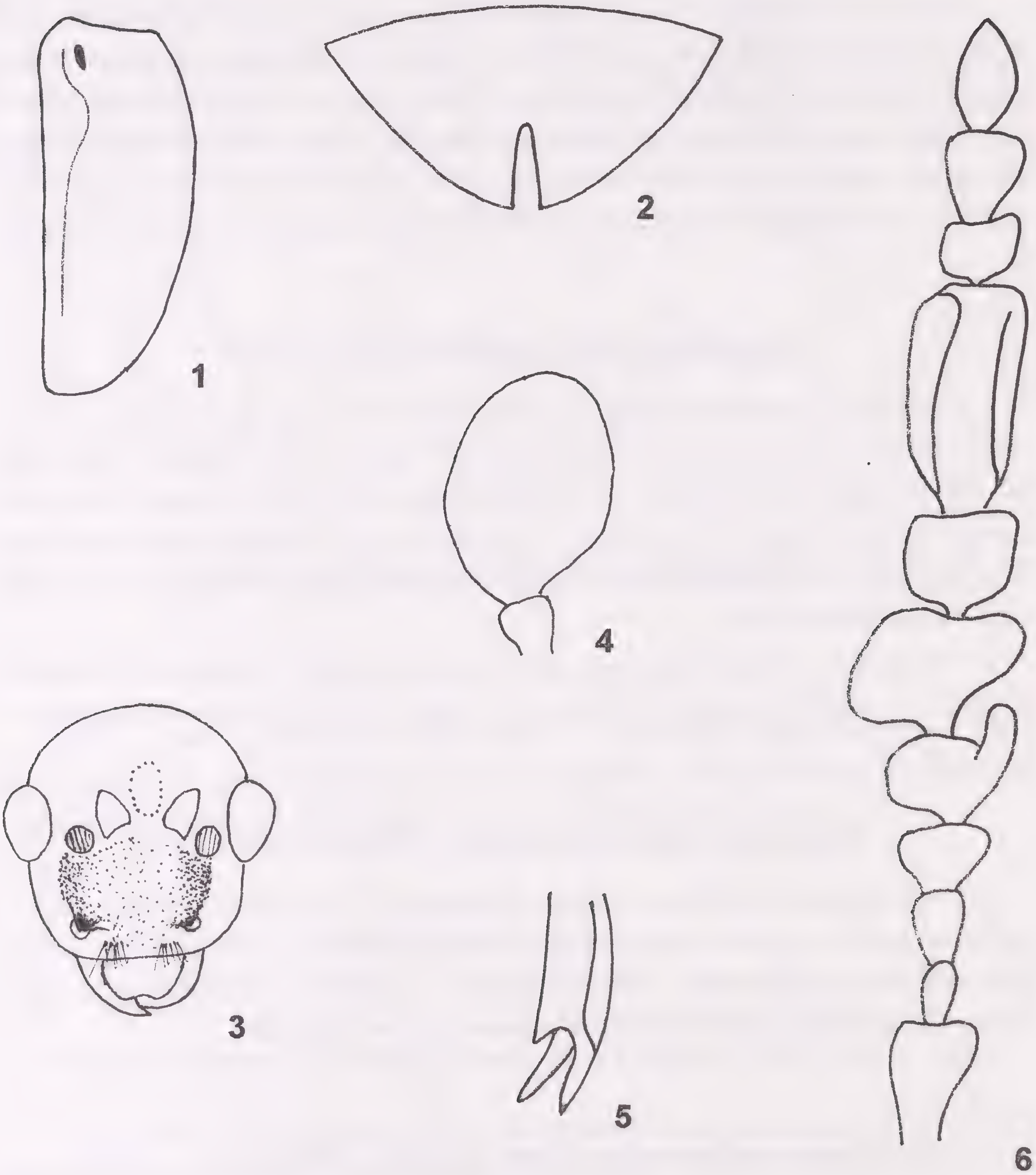
Aenidea crassipalpis Jacoby, 1892

The single male from Kawkareet is labelled as holotype. The species is very distinct because of long clypeus, bituberculate anteriorly (fig. 3) and very large, flattened above preapical joint of maxillar palpus (fig. 4). I have this species in my collection also from Thailand.

I am sure that *P. crassipalpis* is a good species, not a synonym of *P. coeruleipennis* Baly, 1888, as it was stated by Kimoto (1989), because in the latter species head is very deeply excavated, with quite other armament, and labrum strongly modified on hind margin. Probably Dr. Kimoto had not studied this type during his visits to Genoa Museum.

Palpoxena gracilis (Jacoby, 1889)

I have at my disposal only one female syntype (as *Platyxantha*) from Teinzò; however original description was based mostly on male. Species seems to be rather distinct (specific appendage on mid tibia of male). I can only add that in female pygidium and last abdominal sternite are triangularly notched at apex. I have also a female of this species from Laos, fully identical with syntype except black scutellum.



Figg. 1-6. 1 - *Basilepta subcostata*, lateral view of elytron; 2 - *Pseudocophora birmanica*, last abdominal sternite of female; 3, 4 - *Palpoxena crassipalpis* (3 - head; 4 - maxillar palpus); 5 - *Argopistes nigromarginatus*, apex of hind tibia; 6 - *Taumacera monstrosa*, antenna of male.

Diaphaenidea violacea (Jacoby, 1892)

Jacoby`s description (as *Cynorta violacea*, from Carin Chebà) was based on female; possibly he overlooked male in the typical series. Because of this I give below a description of male characters.

Head with deep cavity, delimited on sides with long hairs and covered behind with vertical, more or less membranaceous plate, triangularly incised in middle. Another more small cavity placed above this plate and delimited on sides and behind with two oblique ridges. Between these ridges and antennal cavities there is narrow and deep groove, interrupted in middle. Aedeagus: see fig. 10. Length 4.2 mm.

Taphinella nigripennis Jacoby, 1889

Cerotrus nigromarginatus Jacoby, 1892 is a new synonym of *T. nigripennis* Jac. A specimen of "typical" color of *Cerotrus nigromarginatus* (male from Carin Chebà) is designated as lectotype. Another specimen has black elytra and is mentioned by Jacoby as a variation. The species in question therefore is removed preliminarily from Alticinae to Galerucinae.

The genus *Taphinella* was synonymized with *Arthrotus* (KIMOTO 1989), but differs in many characters and I accept it as a distinct one.

Dercetina apicalis (Jacoby, 1889) (comb. nov.)

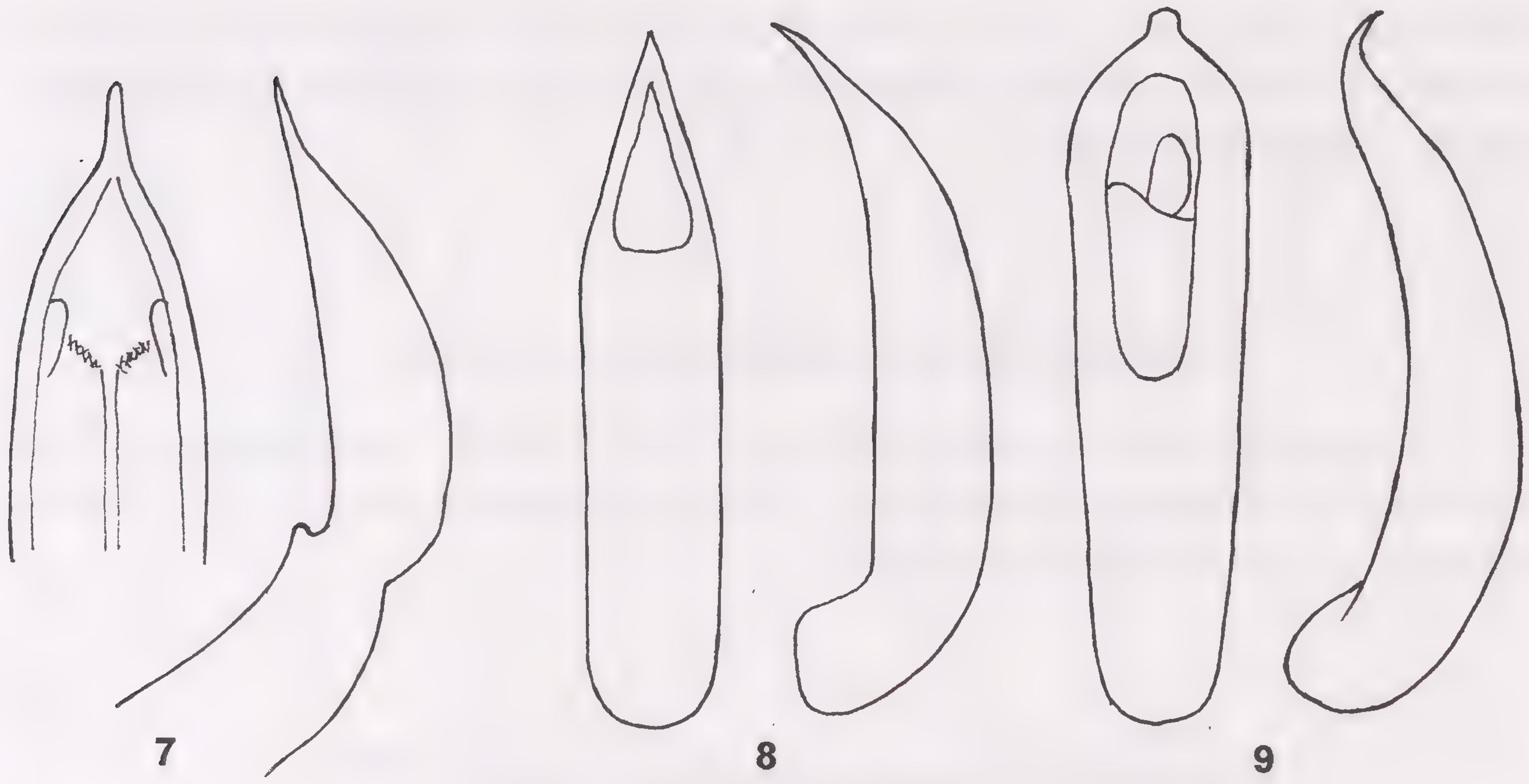
Two females syntypes, from Bhamò, of *Cerotrus apicalis* Jac. at my disposal are typical *Dercetina*, identical with *D. feae* (Jacoby, 1892) (published as *Anthipha*), which is a new synonym of *D. apicalis* (Jac.) The species is removed from Alticinae to Galerucinae.

Arthrotus melanocephalus (Jacoby, 1884) (comb. nov.)

Cerotrus melanocephalus Jac. is a typical representative of the genus *Arthrotus*. The description of this species was based on female; the male was described as *Anicera bimaculata* Jacoby, 1884 and was indicated also for Burma (JACOBY 1892: 997), but this indication was overlooked by HEIKERTINGER & CSIKI (1940) and later by SCHERER (1969).

Arthrotus phaseoli Laboissière, 1932 is a new synonym of *A. melanocephalus* (Jac.).

Because *Cerotrus melanocephalus* Jac. is the type of the genus *Cerotrus* Jacoby, 1884, this genus is a new synonym of *Arthrotus* Motschulsky, 1857.



Figg. 7-9 - Aedeagi of: 7 - *Colaspoides igneicollis*; 8 - *Menippus brevicornis*; 9 - *M. cervinus*.

The genera *Arthrotus*, *Dercetina*, *Taphinella* and *Cerotrus* have hind femora feebly thickened. I accept them to the moment as Galerucinae before special investigation of metafemoral spring.

ALTICINAE

Chaetocnema (Tlanoma) **duvivieri** Jacoby, 1892 (comb. nov.)

The species (holotype from Thagatà examined) was erroneously placed in the nominative subgenus (SCHERER 1969). It is a typical *Tlanoma*, however with vertex sparsely and finely punctate throughout, more densely on apex; punctures rather variable, sometimes rather indistinct.

Ch. melonae Chen, 1934 is a new synonym of this species.

Sinocrepis obscurofasciata (Jacoby, 1892)

After the examination of one syntype from Bhamò I can only confirm the full identity of this species (described under *Crepidodera*) with

S. micans Chen, 1933 from China. Color of elytra varies from entirely fulvous to entirely black. Aedeagus also (fig. 11) is identical with that one of *S. micans* Chen.

Asiorestia orientalis (Jacoby, 1892)

The single male specimen from Carin Chebà, described as *Crepidodera*, is labelled as holotype. For the aedeagus see fig. 12. I have this species also from Thailand.

Argopistes nigromarginatus Jacoby, 1892

The single female from Carin Chebà is labelled as holotype. *A. tonkinensis* Chen, 1939 is a new synonym of this species. For apex of hind tibia see fig. 5; for aedeagus (after Vietnamese specimen) see fig. 13. Length: 3.8 mm (not 4.6, as indicated by SCHERER).

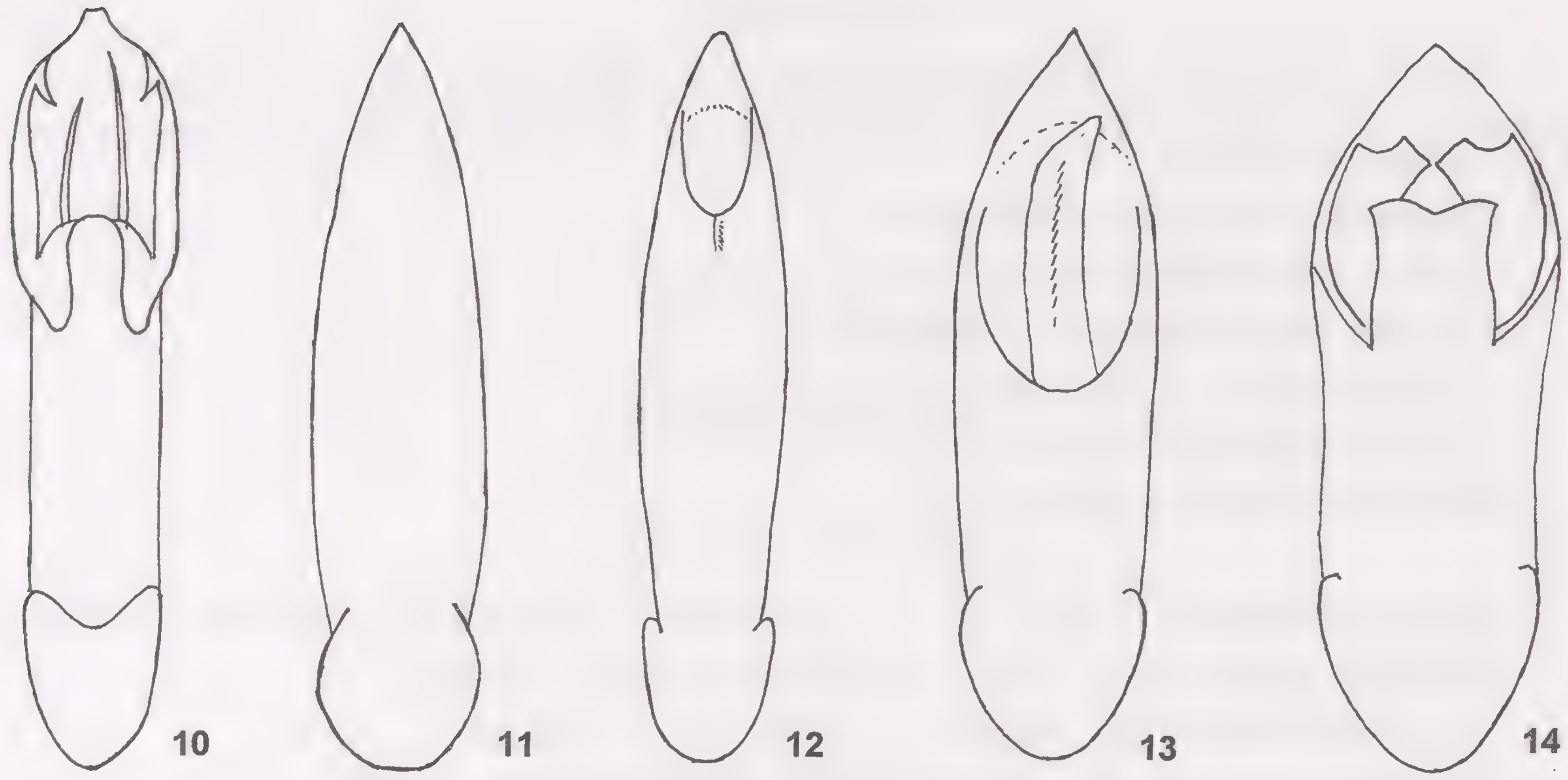
Sphaeroderma indicum (Jacoby, 1889) (comb. nov.)

I cannot understand, why this species was described as *Argopus*, because Jacoby quite correctly indicated the simple structure of clypeus. There is no doubt that it is a typical *Sphaeroderma* of large size which is near only to *S. indochinense* Chen, 1934. They differ as follows:

1(2) Vertex with fine scratches. Frontal tubercles large, transverse, delimited behind with straight impressed line. Body more elongate, less convex .... *S. indochinense* Chen

2(1) Vertex smooth. Frontal tubercles obliquely placed, delimited behind with distinctly angulate impressed line. Body more rounded and convex. Aedeagus (fig. 14) thick in lateral view, underside flattened, with very feeble median elevation, interrupted in apical quarter................. *S. indicum* (Jac.)

I have in my collection also one female from South Vietnam (Buon-Loi), collected on Zinziberaceae and fully identical with *S. indicum* (Jac.).



Figg. 10-14 - Aedeagi of: 10 - *Diaphaenidea violacea*; 11 - *Sinocrepis obscurofasciata*; 12 - *Asiorestia orientalis*; 13 - *Argopistes nigromarginatus*; 14 - *Sphaeroderma indicum*

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ABSTRACT

Twenty Jacoby's types of Chrysomelidae from Burma have been reexamined.

New combinations:
Diorhabda brevicornis to *Menippus*;
Galerucella albopilosa to *Luperocella*;
Cerotrus nigromarginatus to *Taphinella*;
Cerotrus apicalis to *Dercetina*;
Cerotrus melanocephalus to *Arthrotus*;
Argopus indicus to *Sphaeroderma*.

New synonymies:
Basilepta ikomai Chujo, 1961 = *B. nigrofasciata* (Jac., 1889);
Luperocella hirsuta Jac., 1900 = *L. albopilosa* (Jac., 1892);
Taphinella nigromarginata (Jac., 1892) = *T. nigripennis* Jac., 1889;
Dercetina feae (Jac., 1892) = *D. apicalis* (Jac., 1889);
Arthrotus phaseoli Lab., 1932 = *A. melanocephalus* (Jac., 1884);
Chaetocnema melonae Chen, 1934 = *Ch. duvivieri* Jac., 1892;
Argopistes tonkinensis Chen, 1939 = *A. nigromarginatus* Jac., 1892.

Palpoxena crassipalpis (Jac., 1892) is a good species, not a synonym of *P. coeruleipennis* Baly, 1888.

The genus *Cerotrus* (Alticinae) has been skipped over, its constituent species being divided among *Taphinella, Dercetina* and *Arthrotus* (all in Galerucinae).

RIASSUNTO

L'Autore prosegue la revisione dei tipi di Chrysomelidae raccolti da Leonardo Fea in Birmania nel 1885-1888 e descritti da Jacoby nel 1889 e 1892.

Lo studio del materiale originale ha permesso tra l'altro di stabilire 6 nuove combinazioni e 7 nuove sinonimie e di ridefinire la validità di *Palpoxena crassipalpis* (Jac.).